

SHCHERBAN', A.N., akademik; KREMNEV, O.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

State of and the outlook for the development of science and
equipment in the field of regulating mine heat conditions.

Trudy Sem.po gor.teplotekh. no.3:5-13 '61.

(MIRA 15:4)

1. Institut teploenergetiki AN USSR.
(Mine ventilation)

KREMNEV, O.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Standard method of the Institute of Heat Energy for calculating
mine heat and mine air-cooling apparatus. Trudy Sem.po gor.
teplotekh. no.3:14-24 '61. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Institut teploenergetiki AN USSR.
(Mine ventilation)

SHCHERBAN', A.N., akademik; KREMNEV, O.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; KOZLOV, Ye.M.,
inzh.; SHELIMANOV, V.A., inzh.

Analytical functions describing the processes of temperature
and relative humidity changes in mine shafts. Trudy Sem.po gor.
teplotekh. no.3:25-28 '61. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Institut teploenergetiki AN USSR.
(Mine ventilation)

SHCHERBAN', A.N., akademik; KREMIEV, O.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; KOZLOV, Ye.M.,
inzh.; SHELIMANOV, V.A., inzh.

Analytical functions describing the processes of mine temperature
and relative humidity changes. Trudy Sam.po gor.teplotekh.
no.3:29-32 '61. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Institut teploenergetiki AN USSR.
(Mine ventilation)

KREMNEV, O.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, YAGEL'SKIY, A.N., inzh.

Resolutions of the section on conditioning mine air. Trudy Sem.po
gor.teplotekh. no.3:128-132 '61. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Predsedatel' Vsesoyuznoy konferentsii po shakhtnoy ventilyatsii
i ventilyatorostroyeniyu, Lugansk (for Kremnev). 2. Sekretar'
Vsesoyuznoy konferentsii po shakhtnoy ventilyatsii i ventilyatoro-
stroyeniyu, Lugansk (for Yagel'skiy).
(Mine ventilation)

KREMNEV, O.A. [Kremn'ov, O.O.]; MOSIN, I.M.

Theoretical foundations for calculating the temperature conditions
of workings during mine fires. Dop. AN URSR no.11:1487-1490 '61.
(MIRA 16:7)

1. Institut teploenergetiki AN UkrSSR i Dnepropetrovskiy gornyy
institut.

(Mine fires)

S/021/²¹³⁶¹61/000/011/009/011
D299/D304

26.5200

AUTHORS: Kremn'ov, O. O., and Dukhenko, M. T.

TITLE: Heat transfer by undulatory strips in a horizontal air current

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk UkrRSR. Dopovid1, no. 11, 1961, 1495-1497

TEXT: A method is described for the design of highly efficient heat-exchange surface. The heat transfer from thin nickel strips was experimentally studied as a function of the parameters of strip-undulations. The strips were 0.05 mm thick and 5.0 mm wide. The distance between the undulations varied between 10 and 25 mm, their height - between 1 and 6 mm. The experimental method was that of an earlier work by the authors. The temperature of the air current varied from 17.8 to 21.8°C, the temperature of the strip - from 2.0 to 23.5 m/sec. The dependence of the heat transfer coefficient on the height of, and distance between, undulations was investigated. The results were compared with the results for an even

Card 1/2

Heat transfer by ...

²¹³⁶¹
S/021/61/000/011/009/011
D299/D304

strip under the same conditions. The comparison shows that the heat-transfer coefficient can be tripled by means of the undulations; this is explained by the rapid decay in the boundary layer (due to the undulations). By increasing the velocity of the air current from 2.0 to 20.0 m/sec, the heat transfer coefficient α increases by a factor of five approximately. Further, the size of the undulations (their height and distance) was analyzed in relation to the magnitude of the heat transfer coefficient. As a result of the experiments, the following optimum dimensions of the undulatory strips were obtained: Distance between undulation - 20 mm, height - 4 mm. The use of such undulatory strips in heat-exchange surfaces would reduce the size of the heat-exchangers and increase their efficiency. There are 3 figures and 3 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Instytut teploenerhetyky AN USSR (Institute of Heat and Power Engineering AS UkrRSR)

PRESENTED: by Academician I. T. Shvets' AS UkrRSR

SUBMITTED: July 4, 1961

Card 2/2

X

KREMNEV, O.A., doktor tekhn.nauk; BOROVSKIY, V.R., kand.tekhn.nauk;
PIYEVSKIY, I.M., inzh.

Intensifying the drying of gypsum plaster articles. Stroi. mat. 7
no.4:15-17 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Plaster)

KREMNEV, O.A., doktor tekhn.nauk; BOROVSKIY, V.R., starshiy nauchnyy
sotrudnik; KOROSTASH, M.D., inzh.

High temperature drying of single synthetic fibers. Tekst.
prom. 21 no.12:57-61 D '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Zaveduyushchiy otdelom teploobmena Instituta teploenergetiki
AN USSR (for Kremnev). 2. Institut teploenergetiki AN USSR
(for Borovskiy). 3. Otdel teploobmena Instituta teploenergetiki
AN USSR (for Korostash).
(Textile fibers, Synthetic—Drying)

KREMNEV, O.A.[Kremn'ov, O.A.]; SEMILET, Z.V.[Semylit, Z.V.]

Heat transfer and resistance of units of finned plate-type
regenerators of gas turbine plants. Zbir. prats' Inst. tepl.
AN URSR no.22:3-10 '61. (MIRA 16:6)

(Heat--Transmission)
(Gas turbines)

33753

S/021/62/000/002/008/010
D299/D304

10.3400

26.5200

AUTHORS: Kremn'ov, O.O., Semylet, Z. V. and Buts'kyy, M. D.

TITLE: Study of heat transfer and resistance of elements of
plate-fin heat-exchangers with perforated and corruga-
ted fins

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk UkrRSR. Dopovidi. no. 2, 1962, 196-200

TEXT: The experimental setup was described by the authors in an
earlier work. The characteristics of the elements under investiga-
tion are listed in a table. Two of the corrugated elements had fins
of the same dimensions (length 1 mm and height 0.5 mm), but the
channels through which the air passed differed in shape: In element
A, the channels had the same cross-section over the entire length,
whereas in element B the cross-section was narrowed and widened al-
ternatively. The resistance curves for the corrugated elements
have a shape characteristic of rigid surfaces. The resistance of
the element with variable cross-section was twice that with con-
stant cross-section. In the third specimen (with constant cross-

Card 1/3

35953
S/021/62/000/002/008/010
D299/D304

Study of heat transfer ...

section) the distance between the fins was 2 mm. The heat transfer of all 3 corrugated elements was practically the same. In the elements with perforated fins, the heat transfer is largely dependent on the distance between the perforations. In reducing the distance between the perforations, the heat transfer increases and the resistance too. It was found that perforated surfaces with 1 mm distance between perforations were most advantageous. Although in theory perforations at small intervals are more convenient, they are not always feasible in practice. Therefore, in some cases it is more expedient to use surfaces with more widely spaced perforations. In plate-fin heat-exchangers with perforated and corrugated fins, the heat exchange increases 2 - 3 times compared to smooth fins. By analyzing the curves $Nu = f(Re)$ it was found that in the range $Re = 500-2200$, a transition zone exists between laminar and turbulent flow. The numerical dependence between the Nu - and Re criteria, obtained in the investigation, can be expressed by the formula $Nu = cRe^n$, where c and n depend on the value of Re (listed in a table). There are 4 figures, 2 tables and 1 Soviet-bloc reference. X

Card 2/3

33753

Study of heat transfer ...

S/021/62/000/002/008/010
D299/D304

ASSOCIATION: Instytut teploenerhetyky AN UkrRSR (Institute of Heat
and Power Engineering of the AS UkrRSR)

PRESENTED: by Academician I. T. Shvets' of the AS UkrRSR

SUBMITTED: September 8, 1961

Card 3/3

X

KREMNEV, O.A.; BOROVSKIY, V.R.; KOROSTASH, M.D.; MAZAYEVA, Ye.I.

Rapid drying of artificial silk in cakes. Khim.volok no.4:37-
41 '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Institut teploenergetiki AN USSR (for Kremnev, Borovskiy,
Korostash). 2. Kiyevskiy kombinat iskusstvennogo volokna (for
Mazayeva).

(Rayon--Drying)

S/021/62/000/004/011/012
D299/D302

24,5200

AUTHORS: Kremn'ov, O.O., and Zozulya, M.V.

TITLE: Intensification of heat transfer by means of vertical perforation of plates in a horizontal flow

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk UkrRSR. Dopovidi, no. 4, 1962, 484-486

TEXT: The thickness of the laminar boundary-layer, as well as the formation of this layer, depend on the length of the heat transfer element. A shortening of these elements leads to intensification of heat transfer. This can be achieved by perforation of the plates which constitute the heat-transfer element. Experiments were carried out at the Institute of Heat and Power Engineering of the AS UkrRSR with various types of perforated plates, having following ratios of length a of surface element, to size b of perforation: $a/b = 5/1$; $5/1.5$; $7/1.5$; $10/1$; $10/1.5$; $10/2$; $15/1.5$; $20/2$. It was found that the intensity of the heat transfer is considerably affected by a decrease in the length a, and to a much lesser extent by the size b. The best results were obtained with smallest a ($a = b$). A comparative study was made of heat transfer in perforated- and in unperforated-
Card 1/2

✓B

Intensification of heat transfer ...

S/021/62/000/004/011/012
D299/D302

ted plates. It was found that the perforations increase the heat transfer by a factor of 1.75 (with $a = 5$ mm). By processing the obtained data, the heat-transfer coefficient was determined by means of the function $Nu = f(Re)$. This function has the form

$$Nu = 0.038 Re^{0.8}$$

for tubes with perforated plates ($a = 5$ mm, $b = 1.5$ mm). It is noted that the size b should equal 1 to 1.5 mm. A further reduction in size is hardly possible from technological considerations. The above type of surface can be used for heat-transfer elements, if the heat carrier does not form precipitates on the surface of the heat-exchanger. There are 4 figures and 3 Soviet-bloc references. ✓B

ASSOCIATION: Instytut teploenerhetyky AN URSR (Institute of Heat and Power Engineering of the As UkrRSR)

PRESENTED: by Academician I.T. Shvets', As UkrRSR

SUBMITTED: July 27, 1961

Card 2/2

ABRAMOV, F.A., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; MOSIN, I.M., *gornyy inzh.*;
KREMNEV, O.A., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk

Control of mine ventilation in case of fire. Ugol' Ukr. 6
no.2:41-42 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gornyy institut (for Abramov, Mosin).
2. Institut teploenergetiki AN USSR (for Kremnev).
(Mine ventilation)
(Mine fires)

S/526/62/000/024/002/013
D234/D308

AUTHORS: Kremnyov, O.O., Semylet, Z.V. and Buts'kyy, M.D.

TITLE: Investigation of heat loss and resistance of the elements of ribbed plate heat exchangers having mesh or perforated caps with deflected edges

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk Ukrayins'koyi RSR. Instytut teploenerhetyky. Zbirnyk prats'. no. 24, 1962. Teploobmin ta hidrodynamika, 14-23

TEXT: Data were processed in the form of a dependence between the similarity criteria $Nu = cRe^n$. Re was calculated from $Re = wd_{equ}/\nu$, $d_{equ} = 4F/p$. For perforated caps the convective heat loss coefficient was determined from a well-known relation. The mean air temperature in heat loss study was $35^{\circ}C$, the air velocity 2.5 - 25 m/sec, which corresponds to $Re = 400-4000$. Resistance was measured under isothermal conditions with mean air temperature $25^{\circ}C$ and velocity 2.0 - 25 m/sec. The dependences of reduced heat loss coeffi-

Card 1/2

Investigation of heat loss ...

S/526/62/000/024/002/013
D234/D308

cient on the air velocity and pressure drop, of Nu on Re and of the hydraulic resistance on Re are plotted. The flow in straight smooth channels is thermally little efficient. To improve it, ribs are cut into separate elements and the edges of these are deflected. The optimum distance between the openings and the optimum edge deflection are 2 mm and 0.5 mm respectively. The resistance of elements with chessboard perforation and edge deflection to one side is the same as that of elements with corridor perforation (3.2 times that of a smooth rib, the heat loss being 2.1 times that of a smooth rib). Placing the openings on one side of the rib decreases the heat loss. There are 7 figures and 2 tables.

Card 2/2

KREMEV, O.A., doktor tekhn.nauk; ZOZULYA, N.V., kand.tekhn.nauk;
KHAVIN, A.A., inzh.

Heat transfer of tubes with loop-wire^xribbing in case of
longitudinal flow around them. Energomashinostroenie
8 no.5:30-31 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Heat—Transmission)

SHCHERBAN', Aleksandr Nazar'yevich; KREMNEV, Oleg Aleksandrovich;
TITOVA, Nina Mikhaylovna; RATNIKOVA, A.P., red. izd-va;
BOLDYREVA, Z.A., tekhn. red.

[Properties of humid air at pressures of 500 to 1000 mm. Hg.;
tables and diagrms] Svoistva vlazhnogo vozdukha pri davleniakh
500 - 1000 mm rt. st.; tablitsy i diagrammy. izd-nie 2-e. Mo-
skva, Gosgortekhnizdat, 1963. 131 p. (MIRA 16:6)
(Humidity) (Meteorology--Tables, etc.)

VOROB'YEV, Grigoriy Abramovich, doktor fiz.-matem. nauk prof.;
MESYATS, Gennadiy Andreyevich. Prinimali uchastiye:
USOV, Yu.P.; KREMNEV, V.V.; MELESHKO, V.K., red.;
MAZEL', Ye.I., tekhn. red.

[Technique for generating high-voltage pulses] Tekhnika
formirovaniia vysokovol'tnykh impul'sov. Moskva, Gos-
atomizdat, 1963. 166 p. (MIRA 17:1)
(Pulse techniques (Electronics))

KREMNEV, O.A.; BOROVSKIY, V.R.; SHELIMANOV, V.A.; SHERENKOVSKIY, E.V.

Heat treatment of synthetic fibers during their stretch forming. Khim.
volok no.6:18-23 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut teploenergetiki AN UkrSSR.

KREMNEV, Oleg Aleksandrovich, doktor tekhn. nauk; BOROVSKIY,
Vladimir Rudol'fovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; DOLINSKIY,
Anatoliy Andreyevich, kand. tekhn. nauk. Prinimali
uchastiye: PIYEVSKIY, I.M.; DUKHNENKO, N.T.;
SHELIMANOV, V.A.; CHERNOBYL'SKIY, I.I., doktor tekhn.nauk,
retsenzent; GAVRILOV, V.N., red.izd-va; ROZUM, T.I., tekhn.
red.

[High-speed drying] Skorostnaia sushka. Kiev. Gostekhiz-
dat USSR, 1963. 381 p. (MIRA 17:2)

KREMNEV, O.A.; BOROVSKIY, V.R.; CHAVDAROV, A.S.; ROZHEN, A.P.;
SHIMKO, I.G.

Oxidation of alkali cellulose by ozonized air. Khim. volok.
no.4:34-37 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Institut teploenergetiki AN UkrSSR (for Kremnev, Borovskiy,
Cavdarov, Rozhen). 2. Kiyevskiy kombinat iskusstvennogo
volokna (for Shimko).

ACCESSION NR: AT4042316

8/0000/63/003/000/0371/0376

AUTHOR: Kremnev, O.A., Rozhen, A.P., Chavdarov, A.S.

TITLE: The effect of the circulation of ferromagnetic particles, caused by a rotating magnetic field, on convective heat transfer

SOURCE: Soveshchaniye po teoreticheskoy i prikladnoy magnitnoy gidrodinamike. 3d, Riga, 1962. Voprosy* magnitnoy gidrodinamiki (Problems in magnetic hydrodynamics); doklady* soveshchaniya, v. 3. Riga, Izd-vo AN LatSSR, 1963, 371-376

TOPIC TAGS: hydromagnetics, heat transfer, convection, convective heat transfer, rotating magnetic field, turbulation, boundary layer, stator

ABSTRACT: The authors propose a method for the artificial turbulation of the laminar boundary layer on the inner surface of tubes by means of the circulation of ferromagnetic particles. Small particles of ferromagnetic material are injected into the tube, and the latter, either alone or together with other tubes, is placed in the stator of a three-phase asynchronous motor. When the windings of the stator are connected to the power source, a rotating magnetic field is generated in the immobile circular core of the stator, and at the same time, by means of their currents, the stator windings magnetize the ferromagnetic particles. In each of these ferromagnetic particles, at the moment the rotating magnetic

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AT4042315

field is cut in, induced magnetic poles occur. As the currents which feed the working windings of the stator change, the axis of the stator poles begins to turn in space, while, on the other hand, because of the pronounced hysteresis of the magnetosolid material, the poles of the ferromagnetic particles during the initial stage of the process remain motionless in space; that is, the axis of the particle poles is shifted with respect to the axis of the stator poles and lags by a certain spatial angle. Thus, forces arise which tend to place the particles in rotation. Meanwhile, as a result of inertia on the part of the particles and friction against the surface of the tube, their velocity cannot compare with the velocity with which the stator field rotates, an asynchronous rotational regime sets in, during which the ferromagnetic particles are subjected to a cyclic remagnetization at a frequency proportional to the slippage. Under the influence of the centrifugal forces which come into being with the rotation of the particles, the latter are pressed against the wall of the tube. This gives rise to an artificial agitation of the boundary layer, thus leading to a reduction in thermal resistance from the inner side of the tube; that is, to an increase in the heat transfer factor. The experimental technique and associated instrumentation employed in the testing of this method is described in some detail in the article. The results of these tests confirmed the high degree of efficiency of this method of heat-transfer

2/3

Card

ACCESSION NR: AT4042315

Intensification. The results are processed and presented in the article in the form of graphs with the ratio between the heat-transfer factor during circulation of the ferromagnetic particles and the same factor with no ferromagnetic particles present serving as the criterion for the determination of the intensification achieved in the heat-transfer process. Intensification was studied at velocities of 0.4 - 2.5 m/sec. An analysis was made of the heat-transfer factor during ferromagnetic particle circulation as a function of the magnitude of the current passing through the stator windings. This function was found to be complex in character, and an attempt to interpret it is made in the article. Heat-transfer intensification was also found to depend on the material of the ferromagnetic particles, the number of polar pairs of the electromagnet generating the rotating magnetic field, the frequency of the current, and certain other parameters. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 3 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 04Dec63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: TD, ME

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

3/3
Card

KREMNEV, O. A. and CHAVTAROV, A. S. (Institute of Technical Thermal Physics of Academy of Sciences of Ukrainian SSR)

"Investigations of heat exchange in electric and magnetic fields".

Report presented at the Section on Heat Exchange in Single Phase Medium, Scientific Session, Council of Acad. Sci. Ukr SSR on High Temperature Physics, Kiev. 2-4 Apr 1963.

Reported in Teplofizika Vysokikh temperatur, No. 2, Sep-Oct 1963, p. 321, JPRS 24,651. 19 May 1964.

Kremnev, O. A. - Leader of Section

KREMNEV, O. A., and DOLINSKIY, A. A. (Institute of technical thermal physics of Academy of Sciences of Ukrainian SSR)

"Investigations of warm-mass transfer during atomization of solutions."

Report presented at the Section on Heat and Mass Transfer, Scientific Session, Council of Acad. Sci. Ukr SSR on High Temperature Physics, Kiev, 2-4 Apr 1963.

Reported in Teplofizika Vysokikh temperatur, No. 2, Sep-Oct 1963, p. 321, JPRS 24,651. 19 May 1964.

KREMNEV, O. A. and SATANOVSKIY, A. L. (Institute of Technical Thermal Physics of Academy of Sciences of Ukrainian SSR)

"Investigations of Heat Exchange during sonic and low frequency sound vibration heat exchange surfaces and media".

Report presented at the Section on Heat Exchange in Single Phase Medium, Scientific Session, Council of Acad. Sci. Ukr SSR on High Temperature Physics, Kiev, 2-4 April 1963.

Reported in Teplofizika Vysokikh temperatur, No. 2, Sep-Oct 1963, p. 321, JPES 24,651, 19 May 1964.

KREMNEV, O. A. and SHELIMANOV, V. A. (Institute of technical thermal physics of Academy of Sciences of Ukrainian SSR)

"Investigations of blending of temperature fields on transfer of moisture in capillaries"

Report presented at the Section on Heat and Mass Transfer, Scientific Session, Council of Acad. Sci. Ukr SSR on High Temperature Physics, Kiev, 2-4 Apr 1963.

Reported in Teplofizika Vysokikh temperatur, No. 2, Sep-Oct 1963, p. 321, JPRS 24,651. 19 May 1964.

KREMNEV, O. A. and ZOZULI, N. V. (Institute of technical thermal physics of Academy of Sciences of Ukrainian SSR)

"New heat exchange ribbed surfaces with artificial turbulence flow".

Report presented at the Section on Heat Exchange in Single Phase Medium, Scientific Session, Council of Acad. Sci. Ukr SSR on High Temperature Physics, Kiev, 2-4 Apr 1963.

Reported in Teplofizika Vysokikh temperatur, No. 2, Sep-Oct 1963, p. 321, JPRS 24,651. 19 May 1964.

ACCESSION NR: AT4039457

S/2526/64/000/026/0086/0094

AUTHOR: Kromn'ov, O. O., (Kremnev, O. A.); Satanovs'ky'y, A. L. (Satanovskiy, A. L.)
Lopatin, V. V.; Guk, T. M. (Guk, T. N.)

TITLE: Study of heat exchange during subaudio and audio vibrations of smooth and ribbed cylindrical surfaces in a motionless liquid

SOURCE: AN UkrRSR. Insty*tut teploenergety*ky*. Zbirny*ky*. Zbirny*k prats', no. 26, 1964. Teploobmin ta gidrody*namika (Heat exchange and hydrodynamics), 86-94

TOPIC TAGS: heat exchange, heater, electric heater, electric water heater, stationary heater, vibrating heater, cylindrical heater

ABSTRACT: The article deals with an investigation of the thermal emission of smooth and ribbed heaters (0.8-20 mm in diameter) vibrating (amplitude = 0.5-11 mm) at 5-100 cycles/sec. in a large volume of water. The results of this study indicate the possibility of substantially increasing the liberation of heat: by 5 or 6 times (from 620 to 3500 watts/m² degree, for example) in the case of the vibration of smooth-surfaced heaters, and by 14 or 15 times in the case of ribbed heaters, in comparison with stationary heaters under the same conditions. On the basis of the research carried out, the authors graph the effect of

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4039457

the frequency and amplitude of the vibrations and of the diameter of the heater on the coefficient of thermal emission or degree of intensification of the process, as well as the effect of the ratio between the vibration amplitude and the diameter $\frac{2a}{d}$ of cylinders vibrating in a large body of water. It was established that for different heater diameters, the ratio $\frac{2a}{d}$ has rational boundaries of $1 < \frac{2a}{d} < 10$, within which the maximum degree of intensification of the heat emission process is achieved. Recommendations regarding the selection of the pertinent parameter values, based on the results of the study, are given in the article. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 2 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Insty*tut teploenergety*ky* AN UkrRSR (Institute of Thermal Energetics, AN UkrRSR)

SUBMITTED: 20May62

DATE ACQ: 12Jun64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: TD, ME

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 006

Card 2/2

TOLUBINSKIY, V.I., otv. red.; FEDOSEYEV, V.A., doktor fiz.-mat. nauk, zam. otv. red.; LORFMAN, A.Sh., kandi. tekhn. nauk, red.; DUSHCHENKO, V.P., kand. fiz.-mat. nauk, red.; DYBAN, Ye.P., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; KREMNEV, O.A., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; NAZARCHUK, M.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; ORNATSKIY, A.P., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; PAVLOVICH, V.P., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; SHVETS, I.T., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; SHCHEGOLEV, G.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; SHCHERBAN', A.N., akademik, red.; SYTNIK, N.K., red.

[Thermophysics and heat engineering] Teplofizika i teplo-tekhnika. Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1964. 339 p.

(MIRA 18:1)

1. Akademiya nauk URSR, Kiev. Instytut tekhnichnoy teplofiziky.
2. Institut tekhnicheskoy teplofiziki AN Ukr.SSR, Kiev (for Dorfman, Dyban, Nazarchuk, Tolubinskiy, Shchegolev).
3. Kiyevskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut pi-shchevoy promyshlennosti (for Dushchenko, Pavlovich).
4. Kiyevskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (for Ornatskiy).

(Continued on next card)

TOLUBINSKIY, V.I.--- (continued). Card 2.

5. Odesskiy universitet (for Fedoseyev). 6. Kiyevskiy universitet (for Shvets). Akademiya nauk Ukr.SSR (for Shcherban', Shvets). 7. Chlen-korrespondent AN Ukr.SSR (for Tolubinskiy). 8. Gosudarstvennyy komitet Soveta Ministrov po koordinatsii nauchno-issledovatel'skikh rabot (for Shcherban').

SHCHEPBAI', Aleksandr Nazar'yevich; KRECHEN', Oleg Leonidovich; ZHURAVLENKO, Viktor Yekovievich;

[Handbook on mine heating calculations and the design of equipment for mine air conditioning] Spravochnoe rukovodstvo po teplovym raschetam shakht i projektirovaniyu ustanovok dlia okhlazhdeniya rudnichnogo vozdukh. 2-izd., perer. i dop. Moskva, Nedra, 1964. 507 p. (MIRA 18:1)

L 40021-65 ENT(1)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/ENG(m)/EPR Pr-4/Ps-4/Pu-4 WW/GS

ACCESSION NR: AT5004214

S/0000/64/000/000/0048/0054

AUTHOR: Krennev, O. A. (Doctor of technical sciences); Satanovskiy, A. L. 25 BH

TITLE: Heat exchange when the heat exchange surface and medium vibrate at infra-sonic and sonic frequency 21

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Institut tekhnicheskoy teplofiziki. Teplofizika i teplo-tekhnika (Thermophysics and heat engineering). Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1964, 48-54

TOPIC TAGS: heat exchange, heat transfer surface, infrasound, sound vibration, viscous liquid

ABSTRACT: The authors have investigated experimentally the effect of low-frequency vibrations on heat transfer from smooth and ribbed heaters placed in a large volume of liquid. The experimental set-up consisted of a 20 W electrodynamic vibrator driven by a sound generator through a matched amplifier. The frequency and waveform of the sound oscillations were monitored with an oscilloscope. Cylindrical heaters were fastened to the vibrator through special frames, with provision for varying the vibration amplitude. The heater diameters were 0.5--12 mm for the smooth heaters, 5 and 20 mm for the wound heaters, and 5 mm for the ribbed

Card 1/2

L 40021-65
ACCESSION NR: AT5004214

heaters (triangular thread rib). Several other heaters, not specially prepared for these tests, were also investigated. The results show that the heat transfer coefficient increases with the frequency and with the oscillation amplitude, but only up to a certain limit. In smooth heaters the rise can reach a factor of 5 or 6. In ribbed heaters the effect depends strongly on the configuration of the heater and of the ribs, and on the heater diameter; the rise can reach 10--12 times. The effect is stronger in oil than in water, and weaker in air. Vibration in both the longitudinal and transverse directions increased the heat transfer, thus refuting the deductions of Kalashnikov and Chernikin (Neftyanoye khozyaystvo, 1957, no. 3) that longitudinal vibration is ineffective. Vibrating the medium and keeping the heater stationary is more effective than vibration in a stationary medium. It is concluded that the use of vibrating heat-exchange surfaces is effective where heat transfer cannot be intensified by other means, especially in viscous liquids such as refinery products. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut tekhnicheskoy teplofiziki AN UkrSSR (Institute of Technical Thermophysics AN UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: 10Aug64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: TD, GP

NR REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

KREMEV, O.A. [Kremniev, O.A.]; BOROVSKIY, V.R. [Borova's'kiy, V.R.];
PILEVSKIY, I.M. [Pilevs'kiy, I.M.]; VYRICHEK, L.D. [Vyrychok,
L.D.]

Continuous thermal plasticization of polyethyleneterephthalate
films. Khim. prom. [Ukr.] no.1:8-11 Ja-Mr '65. (MIRA 18:4)

KREMNEV, O.A. [Kromniy, O.A.]; BOROVSKIY, V.P. [Borov'skiy, V.P.]

Intensification of heat exchange in the chemical technology. Fhim.
prom. [Ukr.] no.2:38-39 Ap-Js '65. (MIRA 18:6)

KREMNEV, O.A. [Kremniev, O.A.]; ZOZULYA, N.V.

Investigating corrugated heat exchanging surfaces. Khim.prom. [Ukr.]
no.2:42 Ap-Je '65. (MIRA 18:6)

L 22743-66 EWT(m)/ENP(j) RM
ACC NR: AP6006355 (A) SOURCE CODE: UK/0413/66/000/002/0093/0093
AUTHOR: Kremnev, O. A.; Burovskiy, V. R.; Mishnayeveskiy, L. M.-G.; Shimko, I. G.; Khruzin, N. A.; Gritskov, I. Y. 34
ORG: none
TITLE: Method of lowering the content of low-molecular compounds and moisture in polycaprolactam . Class 39, No. 178097 ✓
SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 2, 1966, 93
TOPIC TAGS: polycaprolactam , lactam, polymer, chemistry technique
ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate describes a method for lowering the content and moisture in polycaprolactam by heat treatment in an inert medium. To accelerate the process, the particles of polycaprolactame are subjected to heat treatment at 200--210C in a fluidized bed. [LD]
UDC: 678.675'126.025.4
SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 26Aug62
Card 1/1 OK

KREMNEV, P.

Vocational education in the Polish People's Republic. Prof.-tekh.
obr. 13 no.5:29-30 My '56. (MLRA 9:8)
(Poland--Technical education)

KREMNEV, V.A.

Method of electromyographic study of symmetrical muscles in
orthopedic patients. Ortop., travm. i protez. 21 no.11:35-43 '60.
(MIRA 14:4)

(ELECTROMYOGRAPHY)

45141

S/089/63/014/002/012/019
B102/B186

26.2247
AUTHORS: Kremnev, V. A., Luk'yanov, A. A.

TITLE: Spatial distribution of neutron resonance absorption
in a lump

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, v. 14, no. 2, 1963, 216-217

TEXT: For a lump imbedded in moderator material, the resonance absorption in a unit volume dv around a point with the coordinate \vec{r} is characterized by the effective resonance absorption integral

$$J(r) = \frac{1}{Q} \int \Sigma_c(u) \varphi(u, r) du dv = \int \sigma_c(u) \varphi(u, r) du, \quad (1)$$

representing the ratio of resonance neutrons absorbed in dv to the total of absorber nuclei; $\varphi(u, \vec{r})$ is the neutron flux at point \vec{r} with the lethargy u , Q is the absorber nucleus concentration in the lump and $\sigma_o(u)$ is the absorption cross section. In a range where resonances may be

considered as isolated, $J(r) = \sum_i J^i(r) = \sum_i \int \sigma_c^i(u) \varphi(u, r) du$. (1a). The method suggested here takes account of the resonance absorption of slowed-down

Card 1/3

Spatial distribution of neutron ...

S/089/63/014/002/012/019
B102/B186

neutrons in "narrow-resonance" approximation. It is based on the use of the one-group transport-theoretical equations (B. Davison, Neutron Transport Theory):

$$\varphi(u, r) = \Sigma_{sp} \int K(r' \rightarrow r) d\tau' - \int K(r' \rightarrow r) dS |\Omega_n|, \quad (2) \quad |\Omega_n|$$

is the cosine of the angle between $\vec{r}'_s - \vec{r}$ and the surface normal at \vec{r}'_s , dS is the surface element around \vec{r}'_s , Σ is the total cross section, $\Sigma = \Sigma_{sp} + \Sigma_r = \rho(\sigma_{sp} + \sigma_r)$, where σ_{sp} and σ_r are the cross sections of potential scattering and resonance.

$$\varphi(u, r) = \frac{\sigma_{sp}}{\sigma} + \frac{\sigma_r}{\sigma} \int K(r' \rightarrow r) |\Omega_n| dS = \frac{\sigma_{sp}}{\sigma} + \frac{\sigma_r}{\sigma} \varphi^*(u, r), \quad (2a)$$

$$K(r' \rightarrow r) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{e^{-\Sigma|r-r'|}}{|r-r'|^2};$$

where $\varphi^*(u, \vec{r})$ is the neutron flux distribution in the lump after the first collision, when the lump surface is assumed to be uniformly covered with isotropic neutron sources. From (2a) and (1a) one obtains

$$J^1(r) = \int_{(E)} \frac{\sigma_c^i \sigma_{sp}}{\sigma} \frac{dE}{K} + \int_K \frac{\sigma_c^i \sigma_r}{\sigma} \varphi^*(\Sigma(E), r) \frac{dE}{E}. \quad (3)$$

when u is replaced by E . This relation is used for calculating the spatial resonance absorption distribution for a UO_2 cylinder of $R=0.5$ cm,

Card 2/3

Spatial distribution of neutron ...

S/089/63/014/002/012/019
B102/B186

and 300 and 0°K. The curve for 300°K agrees completely with the experimental data (G. Smith et al. J.Nucl.Sci. and Engng., 9, 421, 1961).

$\psi(\Sigma, \vec{r})$ is taken from Rosen et al. (Phys. Rev. 118, 687, 1960). If Doppler broadening of the resonances is negligible, one obtains $J^i(\vec{r}) = J_v^i P(\Sigma_{sp}, \vec{r})$

where $J_v^i = \int_{(E)} \frac{\sigma_c \sigma_p}{\sigma} \frac{dE}{E} P(\Sigma_{sp}, r) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int \frac{dS |\Omega_n|}{|r-r_s|^2} \left[\frac{e^{-\Sigma_{sp}|r-r_s|}}{\sqrt{\pi \Sigma_{sp}|r-r_s|}} + \Phi(\sqrt{\Sigma_{sp}|r-r_s|}) \right] (0);$

Φ is the error integral, and $P(\Sigma_{sp}, \vec{r})$ is the shielding coefficient.

There are 2 figures.

SUBMITTED: May 21, 1962

Card 3/3

KREMNEI, V.A. (Moskva I-75, 3-ya Ostankinskaya ul., d.4)

Measuring the tonus balance of the dorsal muscles by a photoelectric cell device. Ortop., travm. i protez. 24 no.10:66-68 0 '63.

(MIRA 17:5)

1. Iz Moskovskogo gorodskogo ortopedicheskogo gosпитalya (nachal'nik - doktor med. nauk S.N.Voskresenskiy).

KREMNEV, V. A.; LUK'YANOV, A. A.

Spatial distribution of neutron resonance absorption in a
block. Atom. energ. 14 no.2:216-217 F '63.
(MIRA 16:1)

(Nuclear reactors) (Neutrons—Capture)

GUTMAN, S.R.; KREMNEV, V.A.

Apparatus for measuring the bioelectrical activity of muscle.
Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 54 no.8:114-116 Aug '62.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Iz akademicheskoy gruppy deystvitel'nogo chlena AMN SSSR
G.N. Speranskogo i iz Moskovskogo gorodskogo ortopedicheskogo
gospitalya (nachal'nik - doktor med. nauk S.N. Voskresenskiy).
Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR V.V. Parinym.

MESYANS, G.A. (Tomsk); KREMNEV, V.V. (Tomsk)

Maximum pulse front steepness in a RLC network with a spark gap.
Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. tekhn. nauk Energ. i transp. no.1:53-57 ~~4~~^a-F '63.
(MIRA 16:5)

(Pulse circuits)

S/281/63/000/002/001/003
E192/E382

AUTHORS: Mesyats, G.A. and Kremnev, V.V. (Tomsk)
TITLE: Reduction in the rise time of the high-voltage surge produced by the voltage-surge generator
PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk. Energetika i transport. no. 2, 1963, 199 - 204

TEXT: The surge generator considered is of the type represented by the equivalent circuit of Fig. 1a, where C_1 is the surge capacitance, R_K the resistance of the switch, R_H the load, C and L are the parasitic parameters of the discharge circuit and R is the damping resistance. The rise time of the surge produced by the generator is dependent on the stray inductance. Now, the rise rate can be increased by adopting the solution shown in Fig. 1b, where an additional capacitance C_2 , such that $C_1 \gg C_2 \gg C$ is connected before the switch. The capacitance C_2 should have a very small inductance. In Fig. 1b L_1 is the inductance whose effect on the rise time can be eliminated and L_2 is the remaining stray inductance. The rise time

Card 1/3

S/281/63/000/002/001/003
E192/E382

Reduction in the rise time

t_0 of the pulse generated by the circuit of Fig. 16 is dependent only on L_2 . However, the top of the pulse contains an oscillatory component which is due to L_1 and C_2 . The capacitance C_2 should therefore be determined from the permissible value of the overshoot of the pulse. The principle of compensation shown in Fig. 16 can be employed in a multistage surge generator and in this case the capacitor is connected directly in front of the last spark gap of the system. Here, it is also possible to choose C_2 so that the overshoot in the surge is negligible. This method of increasing the rise rate was investigated experimentally on a three-stage generator with an input voltage of 4 kV and $C_1 = 0.13 \mu\text{F}$. Rise times of 6 μs could be achieved, this figure being about ten times lower than that of a standard non-compensated generator. The method also permits doubling of the amplitude of the output pulse. There are 9 figures.

SUBMITTED: November 25, 1962

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP5006592

S/0142/64/007/006/0713/0722

AUTHOR: Kremnev, V. V.; Mesyats, G. A.

TITLE: Analysis of an impulse transformer consisting of coaxial-line sections

SOURCE: IVUZ. Radiotekhnika, v. 7, no. 6, 1964, 713-722

TOPIC TAGS: impulse transformer

ABSTRACT: A theory is developed of a coaxial-line impulse transformer suggested by J. Lewis (Electron. Eng., 1955, v. 27, no. 332). Formulas for the transformer output voltage and transformer matching conditions are derived. Also, formulas describing impulse front and top distortions, when a square impulse is applied to the transformer input and the coaxial-line sections are coiled, are developed. Formulas 22 and 12 were verified by experiments with 1, 2, and 3 RK-49 1.5-m-long cable sections placed parallel to each other at 6-cm spacings; 10-nsec impulses were applied to the input, and the output was

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP5006592

measured by an oscillograph. Formulas 30 and 31 were verified on a different hookup that consisted of 1--4 sections of RK-47 cable wound into 39-cm-diameter coils, each section 48.4-m long. The transformer was fed with 0.5- μ sec impulses having a front-rise time of 0.056 μ sec. A close agreement between the theoretical and experimental data proves that the equivalent circuit of the transformer was correctly selected. Orig. art. has: 7 figures, 40 formulas, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 20Dec62

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EE, EC

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

KREMNEV, YA.

PA 45/49T17

USSR/Chemistry - Emulsions
Chemistry - Stability

Jan/Feb 49

"Gelatinized Emulsions: VII, Stability of Stabilizing Layers: Role of a Free Stabilizing Solution," Ya. Kremnev, S. A. Soskin, Lab of Colloid Chem, Leningrad Tech Inst Imeni Leningrad, 6 pp

"Kolloid Zhur Vol XI, No 1

Determined the insufficient mechanical stability of stabilizing layers of critical thickness in limited concentrated emulsions not containing free stabilizing solutions. Found that a hyperbolic equation gives relationship of (1) speed of disintegration (under

45/49T17

USSR/Chemistry - Emulsions (Contd)

Jan/Feb 49

pressure) of highly concentrated emulsions and time required for passage of globules through emulsion to (2) thickness of layers of free stabilizing solution between "protective" layers. Submitted 2 Oct 47.

45/49T17

KREMNEVA, A.M., starshiy prepodavatel'

Classification of conventional signs in cartography. Trudy
MIIGAIIK no.36:67-71 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Kafedra grafiki i oformleniya kart Moskovskogo instituta
inzhenerov geodezii, aerofotos"yemki i kartografii.
(Maps--Symbols)

KREMNEVA, Aleksandra Matveyevna; NAUMOV, A.V., red.; SHAMAROVA, T.A..
red. 1st-va; BOTVINKO, M.V., tekhn.red.

[Cartographic drawing] Kartograficheskoe osherenie. Moskva,
Izd-vo geodez. lit-ry, 1960. 163 p. plates. (MIRA 14:5)
(Cartography--Study and teaching)

KELER, V.R., otv. red.; MILLIONSHCHIKOV, M.D., akademik, red.;
 BLOKHIN, N.N., red.; BLOKHINTSEV, D.I., red.; GNEDENKO,
 B.V., akademik, red.; ZAYCHIKOV, V.N., red.; KELDYSH, M.V.,
 akademik, red.; KIRILLIN, V.A., akademik, red.; KORTUPOV,
 V.V., red.; MOHIN, Andrey Sergeyevich, prof., doktor fiz.-
 matem. nauk, red. (1921); NESMEYANOV, A.N., akademik, red.;
 PARIN, V.V., red.; REBINDER, P.A., akademik, red.; SEMENOV,
 N.N., akademik, red.; FOK, V.A., akademik, red.; FRANTSOV,
 G.F., akademik, red.; ENGEL'GARDT, V.A., akademik, red.;
 KREMNEVA, G., red.; BALASHOVA, A., red.; BERG, A.I., akademik, red.

[Science and mankind, 1964; simple and precise information
 about the principal developments in world science] Nauka i
 chelovechestvo, 1964.; dostupno i tochno o glavnom v miro-
 voi nauke. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1964. 424 p.
 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AN SSSR (for Blokhin, Parin). 2. Chlen-
 korrespondent AN SSSR (for Blokhintsev). 3. Akademiya nauk
 SSSR Ukr. SSR (for Gnedenko).

KREMNEVA, L. (Berezovskiy, Sverdlovskaya oblast')

Underground health laboratory. Zdorov'e 8 no.6:26 Je '61.

(MIRA 14:7)

(BEREZOVSKIY (SVERDLOVSK PROVINCE)) ~~MINERS~~ DISEASES AND HYGIENE)

KREMNEVA, L.S. [Kramniova, L.S.]; VECHER, A.S. [Vechar, A.S.]

Conditions for the accumulation and the mechanism of the
formation of riboflavin by the micro-organism *Eremothecium*
ashbyii. Vestsi AN BSSR. Ser. biol. nav. no.4:54-63 '63.
(MIRA 17:8)

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Recommendation of the Joint Intelligence Committee
relative to the proposed acquisition of the
AN BSR 8 (no. 100-110) to the
1. The Joint Intelligence Committee has recommended that the

KREMEVA, M. Ye.

Graudyn', M. I., Kokharchuk, V. V. and Kremeva, M. Ye. - "Study of the grades of meat from sheep." Sbornik nauch. rabot (Vsesoyuz. nauch.-issled. in-t ovtsevodstva i kozovodstva), Issue 17, 1948, p. 151-73

SO: U-4355, 14 August 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 15, 1949)

KREMNEVA, M. YE.

3577. KREMNEVA, M. YE. Tonkorunnoye i Polutonk Orunnoye Ovtsevodstvo
Cherkessk, Knizd., 1954. 47s s ill. 20sm 500ekz. 40k.--Na Nogaysk. Yaz-
(54-55023) 636.3.082 (47.911.2)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', Vol. 3, 1955

KREMNAYA, M. Ye.

Q-3

USSR/Farm Animals. - Small Horned Stock

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 6, 1958, No 26161

Author : Kremnaya M. Ye.

Inst : Not Given

Title : Experience in Producing a North Caucasian Semi-fine-wool
Breed-group of Sheep (Opyt sozdeniya severokavkazskoy poluton-
korunnoy porodnoy grupy ovots)

Orig Pub : Ovtsevodstvo, 1957, No 9, 13-15

Abstract : No abstract

Card : 1/1

33

KREMNEVA, O. P.

"To increase and improve the work of the Moscow cultural educational establishments," The Municipal Economy of Moscow, 1951.

KREMEVA, O.P.

Expand and improve activities of cultural and educational institutions
of Moscow. Uor.khoz.Mosk. 25 no.8:1-6 Ag '51. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Nachal'nik Upravleniya kul'turno-prosvetitel'nykh uchrezhdeniy
Mosgorispolkoma. (Moscow--Parks) (Moscow--Community centers)

KREMEVA, S.M.

Toxicological characteristics of hexachloride (bistrichloroamyl sulfide). Toks.nov.prom.khim.veshch. no.1:35-41'61 (MIRA 16:8)
(PENTYL SULFIDE—TOXICOLOGY)

LETAVET, A.A.; RYAZANOV, V.A.; KHOTSYANOV, L.K.; MOROZOV, A.L.; MARTSINKOVSKIY, B.I.; MITEREV, G.A.; IVANOV, V.A.; IZRAEL'SON, Z.I.; ORLOV, N.I.; CHERKINSKIY, S.N.; BERYUSHOV, K.G.; KIBAL'CHICH, I.A.; TARASENKO, N.Yu.; DRAGICHINA, Ye.A.; VORONTSOVA, Ye.I.; SANINA, Yu.P.; KREMNEVA, S.N.; KULAGINA, N.K.; SHAFRANOVA, A.S.; TIKHAYA, M.G.; MOLOKANOV, K.P.; RAZUMOV, N.P.; KURLYANDSKAYA, E.B.; KHALIZOVA, O.D.

In memory of Professor N.S.Pravdin. Gig.1 san. no.4:61 Ap '54.

(Pravdin, Nikolai Sergeevich, (MLRA 7:4))

ARTICLE 10, 11

VASIL'YEVA, O.G., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; KREMEZVA, S.N., kandidat biologicheskikh nauk

Professor N.S.Pravdin, an outstanding Soviet toxicologist [with summary in English]. Gig. i san. 22 no.1:54-57 Ja '57. (MLBA 10:2)

1. Iz toksikologicheskoy laboratorii Instituta gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh zabolevaniy AMN SSSR.

(INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE

contribution of N.S.Pravdin to indust. toxicol. (Rus))

(PRAVDIN, N.S., 1882-1954)

KREMNEVA, S.N.; MARTYNOVA, A.P.; PIMENOVA, Z.M.; TOLGSKAYA, M.S.; LUKASHEVA, N.A.

Industrial toxicology and hygiene in the production of polifon fibers.
Toks. nov. prom. khim. veshch. no.5:123-135 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

KREMNEVA, S.N.; TIMOFEYEVSKAYA, L.A.; ZAYEVA, G.N.

New chemical substances. Gig. truda i prof. zab. 4 no.2:60-61
F '60. (MIRA 15:3)

(PHARMACEUTICAL RESEARCH)

KREMNEVA, S.N.; SANINA, Yu.P.

Toxicology of dimethylamine, Toks. nov.prom.khim.veshch.
no.1:41-53'61 (MIRA 16:8)
(DIMETHYLAMINE--TOXICOLOGY)

KREMNEVA, S.N.; SAMINA, Yu.P.

Materials of experimental studies concerning the toxicity of
nitrocyclohexane. Toks. nov. prom. khim. veshch. no.1:85-96'61
(MIRA 16:8)

(CYCLOHEXANE—TOXICOLOGY)

L 18455-63 EPF(a)/EWP(j)/BDS ASD Pr-4/Pc-4 RM/WW/MAY

ACCESSION NR: AT3004518

8/2948/61/000/003/0018/0023

AUTHOR: Kremneva, S. N.

TITLE: The toxicity of organosilicon compounds (tetraethoxysilane and polysiloxane fluid) 62

SOURCE: AMN SSSR. Toksikologiya novy*kh promy*shlenny*kh khimicheskikh veshchestv, no. 3, 1961, 18-23

TOPIC TAGS: organosilicon compound , toxicity of organosilicone , tetraethoxysilane, polysiloxane fluid

ABSTRACT: The toxicity of the monomeric tetraethoxysilane was tested on white mice. At room temperature these animals were subjected (in a 15-liter bottle during a single 2-3 hour exposure) to a 5-60 mg/l vapor concentration of the silane. At 50-60 mg/l nearly all the experimental animals died within 1-2 days. The maximum nonlethal vapor concentration was 5 mg/l. The effects of lower vapor concentrations were tested on the calf-muscle performance of frogs by Pravdin's ergograph method, and 1.3 mg/l were established as the threshold concentration for a biological effect. A pathological examination of the organs and tissues of the

Card 1/2

L 18455-63

ACCESSION NR: AT3004518

fatal cases revealed congestion of the internal organs, edema of the lungs, dystrophy of the liver cells with some fatty degeneration, as well as degeneration of the epithelium of the convoluted tubes of the kidneys, with a few instances of necrosis and fatty degeneration. Also investigated was the toxicity of polysiloxane fluid, a mixture of tetraethoxysilane polymerization products with other organosilicon monomers. This fluid is being used to grease hot metallic molds in the vulcanization of rubber. A 10-day exposure of white mice to saturated vapors of the polysiloxane fluid proved ineffective, so the fluid was then allowed to evaporate drop by drop on contact with an electric hot plate at 200C, forming dense white fumes. The mice were repeatedly exposed to these fumes for periods of 15-20 minutes, during which time irritation of the conjunctiva and the upper respiratory tract was observed. Congestion of the trachea and lungs was found following 10 exposures, but there were no fatalities. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 21Aug63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 17352-63

BDS

ACCESSION NR: AT3004525

S/2948/61/000/003/0102/0103

AUTHOR: Kremneva, S. N.

TITLE: The toxicity of two samples of white spirits

SOURCE: AMN SSSR. Toksikologiya novy*kh promy*shlenny*kh khimicheskikh veshchestv, no. 3, 1961, 102-103

TOPIC TAGS: toxicity, petroleum spirit , white spirit , toxicity of vapor

ABSTRACT: The two samples of petroleum spirits were clear white fluids with 0.79-0.80 specific gravity and a sulfur content of 0.02 and 0.04% respectively. The experiments were conducted on 60 white mice, 20 placed at a time in a 100-1 chamber where vapor concentrations of 50, 100, and 150 mg/l were maintained by means of a filter paper soaked in a measured amount of the spirits. After a single exposure of 3 hours the mice were removed from the chamber, half of them in deep narcosis, then allowed to recover and kept under observation for 14 days. There were no fatal cases among them and no evidence of ill effects from the exposure. Exposure to 50 mg/l caused symptoms of irritation of the mucous membranes of the respiratory tract and of the conjunctiva, some shortness of breath, and a

Card 1/2

L 17352-63

ACCESSION NR: AT3004525

transitional motor excitation. The coat became ruffled and appeared damp. A concentration of 100 mg/l produced the same symptoms, but on a larger scale and with difficulties in breathing near the end of exposure. At concentrations of 150 mg/l there also appeared additional symptoms of intoxication, such as hyperemia of the skin in places devoid of hair, a disruption in the coordination of movements, and a slumped position in 50% of the animals. No difference was found in the toxicity of the two samples.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 21Aug63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 18454-63

ACCESSION NR: AT3004526

EPF(c)/EWT(m)/BDS

Pr-4

RM/WW/MAY

S/2948/61/000/003/0103/0106

AUTHOR: Kremneva, S. N.

TITLE: The toxicity of methallyl chloride

58
57

SOURCE: AMN SSSR. Toksikologiya novy*kh promy*shlenny*kh khimicheskikh veshchestv, no. 3, 1961, 103-106

TOPIC TAGS: fungicide , methallyl chloride, chloropicrin, toxicity

ABSTRACT: Fifty-four white mice were subjected in a single 2-hour exposure to methallyl chloride vapors of a 4.6-18.4 range. A concentration of 4.6 mg/liter did not result in death of any of the 12 animals within a 2-week period, while 7-9.2 mg/liter were fatal to 50-60% of the mice, and 13.8 mg/liter were fatal to 10 mice. During exposure to low concentrations the animals showed irritation of the mucous membranes, some excitation followed by sleepiness, a ruffled, wet coat, and slight panting. At higher concentrations the shortness of breath increased and there appeared a disturbance in the coordination of movements. Most deaths occurred during the first or second day following exposure. On autopsy, a congestion of all internal organs with some hemorrhages in the lungs was

Card 1/2

L 18454-63

ACCESSION NR: AT3004526

noticeable, and there appeared symptoms of gastroenteritis. No lesions in the organs could be found. The placing of one drop of methallyl chloride into the conjunctival sack of two rabbits resulted within 12-20 hours in acute conjunctivitis, which cleared up within 3 days. The application of methallyl chloride to the skin of rabbits produced only a cooling effect. Thus, in the opinion of the author, methallyl chloride possesses pronounced toxic properties, although it is less toxic than chloropicrin, where a 30-minute exposure to 0.5 mg/liter of vapors is fatal to guinea pigs and dogs. It is concluded that preference should be given to methallyl chloride over chloropicrin as a fungicide mordant for seeds. [Abstracter's note: The structural formula for methallyl chloride is wrong, as is the statement on p. 105 that a 15-minute exposure of white mice to 0.34 mg/liter methallyl chloride vapors causes them to die within 10 days, while a 0.15 mg/liter concentration for the same duration is lethal within 3 hours to 1 day] Orig. art. has: 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 21Aug63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

KREMNEVA, S.N.; TOLGSKAYA, M.S.

Toxicology of phthalic anhydride Report No. 2. Toks.nov.prom.
khim.veshch. no.4:35-43 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Sotrudnik patologoanatomicheskoy laboratorii Instituta
gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh zabolevaniy AMN SSSR (zav. -
prof. P.P.Dvizhkov) for Tolgskaya).
(PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE--TOXICOLOGY)

KUGMNEVA, S.N.; KOCHETKOVA, T.A.; YAKUBOV, A.

Materials on experimental studies of the toxicity of benzoyl d'-
sulfide. Toks. nov. prom. khim. veshch. no.6:55-60 '64.

(MIRA 18:4

KREMNEVA, Yu. P.

KREMNEVA, Yu. P.

Inhomogeneous bilinear systems [with summary in English]. Vest.
IGU no.19:79-86 '57. (MIRA 11:1)
(Equations, Simultaneous)

89579

S/140/61/000/001/003/006
C111/C222

16 1500

AUTHOR: Kremneva, Yu.P.

TITLE: The discriminant of the characteristic equation of a symmetrical matrix

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Matematika, no. 1, 1961, 90-97

TEXT: The discriminant D of the characteristic equation of a real symmetrical matrix is represented in the form

$$D = \sum_{k=1}^N B_k \Delta_k^2, \text{ where the}$$

determinants Δ_k are chosen so that from $\Delta_k \neq 0$ for the index k it follows: $D \neq 0$.

Let $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$ be the eigenvalues and u_1, \dots, u_n the normed eigenvectors

of $A = \|a_{ik}\|_1^n$, $a_{ij} = a_{ji}$. Let x_1, \dots, x_n and x'_1, \dots, x'_n be the

components of a vector X with respect to the initial base

Card 1/4

89579

S/140/61/000/001/003/006
C111/C222

The discriminant of the characteristic

$e_1 = (1, 0, \dots, 0), \dots, e_n = (0, 0, \dots, 1)$ and with respect to the base u_1, \dots, u_n ; let the matrix $P, |P| = \pm 1$ perform the transition from the first base to the second base. Let B be the matrix of the components of the vectors $X, AX, \dots, A^{n-1}X$ with respect to the base u_1, \dots, u_n :

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} x'_1 & x'_1 \lambda_1 & \dots & x'_1 \lambda_1^{n-1} \\ x'_2 & x'_2 \lambda_2 & \dots & x'_2 \lambda_2^{n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x'_n & x'_n \lambda_n & \dots & x'_n \lambda_n^{n-1} \end{pmatrix}.$$

✓

Then PB is the matrix of the components with respect to the base e_1, \dots, e_n .

The determinant $\Delta(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ of PB satisfies the relation

$\Delta^2(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = (x'_1 x'_2 \dots x'_n)^2 D$, where D is the discriminant of
Card 2/4

89579

The discriminant of the characteristic

S/140/61/000/001/003/006
C111/C222

the characteristic equation of A. By integration over the unit sphere it follows

$$\int_{|x_i| \leq 1} \Delta^2(x_1, \dots, x_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n = D \frac{[\Gamma(\frac{3}{2})]^n}{\Gamma(\frac{3n}{2} + 1)} \quad (1)$$

On the other hand, the integrand is a polynomial of second degree in n variables, and a cubature formula being strong for polynomials of second degree with positive coefficients B_k can be applied so that there results

$$\int_{|x_i| \leq 1} \Delta^2(x_1, \dots, x_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n = \sum_{k=1}^N B_k \Delta^2(x_{1k}, x_{2k}, \dots, x_{nk}) \quad (2)$$

Then from (1) and (2) there follows the desired representation

Card 3/4

89579

The discriminant of the characteristic

S/140/61/000/001/003/006
C111/C222

$$D = \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{3n}{2} + 1\right)}{\left[\Gamma\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)\right]^n} \sum_{k=1}^N B_k \Delta^2(x_{1k}, x_{2k}, \dots, x_{nk}) \quad (3)$$

As an example, the decomposition (3) is carried out explicitly for the cases $n = 2, 3, 4$.
There are 3 Soviet-bloc references.

SUBMITTED: December 3, 1957

X

Card 4/4

KREMNEVA, Yu.P. (Leningrad)

Determining the number of solutions to a homogeneous bilinear
system (2, m). Izv. vyz. ucheb. zav., mat. no.3:70-74 '64.
(MIRA 17:12)

KHIZHNEVA, E. VI.

KHIZHNEVA, E. VI.- "Hemorrhage Syndrome in Brucellosis." Kharkov Med Inst, Stalino, 1955 (Dissertations for Degree of Candidate of Medical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 26, June 1955, Moscow

KREMNEVA, Z.Ya.

Comparative clinical characteristics of brucellosis in vaccinated and unvaccinated subjects. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. 32 no.2: 87-91 F '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Iz Stalinskogo meditsinskogo instituta na baze klinicheskoy bol'nitsy imeni Kalinina.
(BRUCELOSIS)

KRYUKOVA, Z.V.; KREMNEVA, Z.Ya.

Causes for the appearance of relapses and their preventive treatment
in brucellosis. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 32 no.6:66-70 Je '61.
(MIRA 15:5)

1. Iz kliniki infektsionnykh bolezney Stalinskogo meditsinskogo
instituta na baze klinicheskoy bol'nitsy imeni Kalinina.
(BRUCELLOSIS)

ACC NR: AP6026394 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0399/66/000/007/0134/0137

AUTHOR: Kremneva, Z. Ya. (Candidate of medical sciences)

ORG: Infectious Disease Clinic [Director—Docent S. L. Erez], Donetsk Medical Institute, affiliated with Clinical Hospital [Chief Physician—V. F. Zubko] (Klinika infektsionnykh bolezney Donetskogo meditsinskogo instituta na baze klinicheskoy bol'nitsy im. M. I. Kalinina)

TITLE: Characteristics of the clinical course of acute brucellosis at the present time

SOURCE: Sovetskaya meditsina, no. 7, 1966, 134-137

TOPIC TAGS: brucellosis, infective disease, statistic analysis, *VACCINE, CLINICAL MEDICINE*

ABSTRACT:

Based on data from the Infectious Disease Clinic of the Donetsk Medical Institute, the author evaluates changes in the clinical course of brucellosis which have been observed in recent years. Both the total number of brucellosis cases and the number of severe cases have decreased; the disease has been observed to be less prolonged, to have a less severe course, and to affect the nervous, orthostatic,

Card 1/3

UDC: 616.981.42-036.1

ACC NR: AP6026394

and genitourinary systems less often. Two hundred patients (58% male; 42% female) aged 20—65 yr were divided into two groups: those who had had the disease in the period of 1957—1961, and those who were ill between 1950 and 1954. A comparative analysis of the statistics compiled from the clinical findings in both groups is presented, from which it is indeed evident that the symptoms and course of the disease were generally less severe in the later period. It is noted that among those patients in the later period, 36 had been vaccinated against brucellosis; as among the nonvaccinated, the disease was less severe. The lack of differentiation between vaccinated and nonvaccinated is attributed to the introduction of prophylactic vaccines and antibiotic therapy, and to greater resistance of the organism due to the improved standard of living. The results of the investigation show that the course of brucellosis at the present time has a number of characteristics: general condition changes relatively little; the disease often begins with the acute form, but the febrile period is shortened; the reticulo-endothelial, orthostatic, nervous, and genitourinary systems are less often affected; anemia and leukopenia are less frequent; and the erythrocyte sedimentation rate is less often accelerated. Also, Wright's reaction

Card 2/3

ACC NR: AP6026394

usually yields low titers, and the Burnet test shows sharply positive reactions less frequently. [WA-50; CBE No. 11]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 007/ ..

Card 3/3

KREMNEVAYA, L.; TIKHANOV, Ye.

Here they cure with sun and air. Zdorov'e 6 no.8:16-17 Ag '60.

(LUNEVO—SANATORIUMS)

(MIRA 13:8)

TYUMENOV, A.I.; KREMER, A.H.

Characteristics of the translocation of water among plants
through their root systems. Fiziol.rast. 12 no.6:1051-1055
M-D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kornov,
Lugovaya, Moskovskoy oblasti. Submitted December 9, 1964.

KREMNIINA, A.N.; PRONIN, V.A.

Root exudations of corn and their effect on some vital functions
of soybeans. Fiziol. rast. 12 no.5:847-853 S-O '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kormov, Iugovaya,
Moskovskaya oblast'.